The Pittsburgh Gazette

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

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PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

Rolled Iron.

4d, 6d and 8d

ROLLED IRON,

For Sale at reduced prices, for Cash, at the

Domestic Warehous

Also a quantity of CUT NAILS.

February 4.

Lands to Lease

FOR 10 YEARS.

I WILL lease Thirteen Tracts of unimproved Land, lying within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny County, on improving leases of 10 years. Also several improved and unimproved tracts in Beaver County. Those disposed to lease, will do well in making early application as they will thereby get the first choice of tracts. Terms will be made known by applying at the store of

HENRY FULTON.

Pittsburgh, February 15. tf

FOR RENT,

A TWO STORY DWELLING

HOUSE, at the corner of First and Smithfield streets, with a large garden attached thereto, very pleasantly situated near the Bridge.

Also, a small Tenement adjoining.

Apply to JOHN THAW.

February 10.

Notice.

THE subscribers having resolved on closing business before the 1st of April next, respectfully solicit an immediate and universal settlement. All accounts unsettled at that time will be left with a proper officer for collection.

The STOCK on hand will be sold very low for cash or approved barter.

D. & J CHUTE.

Pittsburgh, February 11.

I will rent the conveni- ent HOUSE in which I live, at a moderate price Possession given the first of April.

D. CHUTE.

Bean & Butler,

Have now on hand, and will continue to be supplied with, a quantity of the following articles, of their own manufacture, viz.

Corn & Grass Scythes, Sickles, Axes, Spades and Shovels, Hoes, Screw Augurs, } Warranted of superior quality.

3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d CUT NAILS,

And will furnish to order at a short notice, any article of manufactured Iron. In addition to which they have a large quantity of

No. 1, 2 & 3 Foolscap Paper,
Common and extra fine post ditto,
Super Royal Printing ditto,
All sizes wrapping ditto,
Bonnet Boards—

Also a quantity of

WIRE SIFTERS, RIDDLES, SCREENS,
And all other articles in the Wire line.

Manufactured Tobacco,

IN KEGS.

Castings, Beaver, Racoon and Muskrat Furs, etc.

all of which will be sold low for cash, negotiable paper or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, December 24.

Just Manufactured & For Sale,

at

TOWNE'S

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

Ross Wilkins,

Attorney at Law.

THIRD street, between Market and Wood, next door to H. M. Campbell, Esq.

Feb. 10, 1820.

ost Earnestly

I solicit n e attention of my friends and the public, to a

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

I have added to my stock, part of which I have imported myself, and am now selling upon the lowest terms—consisting as follows, viz.

100 pieces Bombazetts,

Twilled & Plain—all colours.

30 pieces Bocking Baize and Flannels, many of which are fine white and scarlet,
Ladies Habit Cloths—all colours,
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—all colours,
Plain, Cut and Imperial Silk Velvets—ditto
Straw Bonnets,
Black Lace Squares and Veils,
A large assortment of
Thread Lace, Footing, Edging, etc. etc.

JOSEPH ARMORER,

Pittsburgh, December 28.

David Bell & Co.

Corenr af Market and Fifth streets, Pittsburg

Will Receive

In payment for GOODS at a reasonable discount, the paper of the following Banks, viz.

Beaver,	Meadville,
Center,	Huntington,
Canton,	Cleaveland,
New-Lisbon,	Dayton,
Lebanon,	Urbana,
Cincinnati,	Zanesville,
Madison,	Vincennes,
Tennesse,	

And most of the new Banks of Kentucky.

Dec. 24.

Spanish Soal Leather

AND

BUFFALOE ROBES.

The subscribers have just received

5000

lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, August 31. tf

☞ On hand a few Kegs prime HOG'S LARD and half a ton of TALLOW

Porter Cellar.

WANTED TO RENT, A PORTER CELLAR.

Reference—Samuel Smith, Market, between 3d and 4th streets.

German

LANGUAGE.

A YOUNG MAN of education, who has no business, wishes to teach the GERMAN LANGUAGE in a private family, in order to get his boarding in that family at a lower price than at present in a boarding house.

Reference—Samuel Smith, as above.

February 7.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

UNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,	Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Sugars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steelyards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and fiesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.

Important!

THE subscriber has been authorised by the owner to offer FOR SALE,

11 FARMS,

Five of which lie in Switzerland county, and six in Franklin county, Indiana—Also

Several Houses and Lots.

In the towns of Vevay and Brookville, Indiana, for which Castings, Bar Iron, Cut-Nails, Shovels Spades, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Leather, Flour, Pork, Wheat, Indian Corn and Irish Potatoes, will be received in payment at cash prices. One third to be paid down, and the other two thirds in one and two years.

Good and sufficient titles can be made. Apply to the subscriber at Vevay, Indiana.

C. S. STEVENS.

November 4.——268w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & J. THOMPSON, Merchant Taylors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it has now become absolutely necessary that the books of the concern should be settled up, they give this notice, that Samuel Thompson is authorised to attend to this business, and that they earnestly request all who know themselves indebted to said firm, to come forward as soon as may be, and settle their accounts, and all who have claims against them, to present them for payment. They further note that if this request is not complied with in a reasonable time, that all the accounts without distinction of persons, shall be put in the hands of a proper person for collection.

S. & J. Thompson, will in future carry on their former business under their separate names, and respectfully inform their friends and the public that any commands in their line of business will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN THOMPSON.

January 7.

Storage

AND

Commission Business,

(CINCINNATI, O.)

THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced the Storage and Commission Business, corner of Main and Front streets, Cincinnati, where any business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

January 14.——

I WILL SELL,

And take stock of the Farmers & Mechanics Ba of Pittsburgh in payment,

NINE ACRES of ground on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, and about 200 yards below Robinson's Ferry—Also a Lot in Mechanic's Retreat. This property will be sold cheap.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1819.

N. B. Those persons indebted to me since I declined the printing business in August, 1816, are once more requested to make payment. A failure in one month, from this date, will *positively* subject them to costs and trouble.

Fresh Goods.

The subscribers have just received an assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

suitable to the season, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.—Also,

A quantity of Rolled iron—nail and spike rods, and cut nails—Wrapping paper and Bonnet boards.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

December 3—12t

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

To Rent,

And possession given immediately, if required,

A GOOD THREE STORY BRICK

House & Store,

Opposite Mr. Hunter's Hotel, Wood street, occupied by Walter Glenn, who will shew the premises.

ROBERT CUNLIFFE.

January 21.

To Let,

That large and commodious Frame

Warehouse,

In Wood street, two doors from the corner of Water street, lately occupied by Foster & Doane—Immediate possession will be given. Apply to William Graham, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Pitt township.

WM. B. FOSTER.

December 31

Allegheny

BRIDGE.

THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE is now opened for the passage of travellers on foot or on horseback, and for light carriages.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE

RATES OF TOLL.

	Cents.
For every foot passenger	2
For every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having 4 wheels, and drawn by 6 horses.	75
For every such carriage drawn by 5 horses,	62½
For every such carriage drawn by 4 horses,	50
For every such carriage drawn by 3 horses,	44
For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,	37½
For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse,	31
For every carriage of whatever description for the purpose of personal accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels, and drawn by 4 horses,	75
For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses	62½
For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse,	37
For every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having two wheels and drawn by 4 horses,	44
For every such carriage drawn by 3 horses,	37½
For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,	31
For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse,	18
For every chair or other 2 wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse therein,	18
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses,	37½
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 3 horses,	31
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 2 horses,	25
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 1 horse,	12½
For every horse, mare or gelding with a rider,	6
For every horse mare or gelding without a rider,	6
For every carriage drawn by oxen, or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in the proportion of 2 oxen for 1 horse, and in all cases a mule to be rated in the same proportion as a horse,	
For every head of horned or muley cattle,	4
For every head of sheep or swine,	2

Not more than TEN head of Cattle shall be permitted to cross at the same time.

Horses or Cattle are not permitted to be rode or driven at a faster gait than a walk.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jun. Treas'r.

Pittsburgh, November 2.

To Rent or Sell,

A BREWERY, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river in the town of Gallipolis, county of Gallia and state of Ohio.

This Brewery is in complete operation, and has all the necessary buildings &c. adjoining the same, such as malt-house, kiln, pump &c. There is a piece of woodland attached to the property, where timber and firewood can be obtained in any quantity, for the use of the brewery. Barley can also be had on reasonable terms from the farmers in the neighbourhood, who now attend pretty largely to the cultivation thereof.

This brewery is in a fine situation for business—4 miles below the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, on which river any quantity of malt liquors can be sold for the consumption of the Salt works.

The buildings and pump are calculated for the establishment of a Distillery, which would be of great advantage in Gallipolis where there is none.

Terms will be made easy and accommodting. or further particulars, apply to

PETER MAGNIER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15.

We have on Hand,

800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Band Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN

August 10.

To Rent,

AND possession given the first of April next, a SAW-MILL & BOAT-YARD, with 75 acres of land, Two Dwelling Houses and a complete Harbour, on the Aliegheny river, within 6 miles of Pittsburgh. For terms enquire of the subscriber near the premises.

JACOB NEGLEY.

January 7

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT, in the First Presbyterian Church,

Pew Number 2.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

January 28.

A Most Valuable Estate

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Fresh & Cheap.

The subscriber has received an assortment of Fresh and Seasonable DRY GOODS and HARDWARES,

And on hand, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardwares, Brass-wares,

QUEENSWARES & HARDWARES

Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and

Shoes,

With many scarce and fancy articles of Merchandize, all which will be sold CHEAP, for cash or approved barter.

Isaac Harris,

East side of Market street, a few doors above the Black Bear Tavern.

*** FLAX, TOW LINNEN & YARN, DRIED FRUIT, BEESWAX, RAGS, &c. will be taken in payment.

February 1.

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

Who can be well recommended.—Apply to

J. L. GLASER.

Jan. 14, 1820.

Braziers

COPPER,

A large and elegant assortment of BRAZIERS COPPER, received on consignment, and will be sold low for cash, consisting of

SHEETS 30 by 60 inches from 12 to 34 lbs.
Raised Bottoms from 18 to 31 inches,
Flat Ditto from 18 to 36 inches
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18,
Block Tin in Pigs or Bars,
SHEET BRASS, Spelter, Iron & Tinn'd Rivits,

In addition to the above he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

Still Cocks and Rivits, Spelter Solder,
Screws for salt tubes,
Clock castings, in complete setts,
Gun mounting and Hatter's Stampers,

Bells,

Of all sizes and descriptions,

Castings in Brass of all descriptions,

Stills—of all sizes,

Fuller's, Hatters, Wash and Tea Kettles.

All articles of Copper and Sheet Iron made to order,

A large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware,

All of the above articles manufactured by the subscriber will be sold on as good as terms as they can be obtained either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or negociable paper.

George Miltenberger.

Pittsburgh, February 1.

More Prizes than Blanks!

Grand State Lottery,

SEVENTH CLASS,

SOLOMON ALLEN, MANAGER

WILL DRAW MARCH 20, 1820.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
3	5,000	15,000
30	1,000	30,000
20	500	10,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
200	20	4,000
9600	10	96,000
10005 Prizes		$200,000
9995 Blanks		
20,000 Tickets at $10 is		$200,000

Prizes all Floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ The whole to be completed in 20 days drawing.

☞ Will commence drawing 20th March 1820.

☞ The prizes only will be drawn.

Tickets	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

For Sale in a variety of Numbers—at

J. TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

Corner of Third & Wood streets.

☞ Tickets will advance to 12 dollars on the first day of February next, till which time they may be had at the original price.

Pittsburgh, January 21.

Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1820.

At a meeting of the enrolled citizens of the 1st Brigade 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, held at the house of Mr. James C. Butler, on the 16th February, 1820, pursuant to public notice.

Col. WM. ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

Capt. JAMES HALL, *Secretary.*

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously approved of.

Whereas, it has been represented to this meeting, that William Johnston, Esq. Inspector of the 1st Brigade 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, has in sundry instances been negligent and inattentive to the duties of his office, *Therefore,*

Resolved, That Lieut. Col Peter Beard, Capt. Morgan Neville, Capt. William Lecky, Captain Edward J. Roberts, and Lt. Samuel L. Thompson, be a committee to enquire into the truth of such reports, and if they find the same to be in their opinion well founded, that they prepare a letter of remonstrance and petition for his removal, and present the latter to the officers of the Brigade for their signatures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the committee appoint a day on which their report will be made, in order that persons in the country may have an opportunity of preparing their complaints.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Brigade Inspector, with notice of the time and place of meeting, of the committee.

Adjourned.

WM. ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

JAMES HALL, *Secretary.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 28th of January 1820. Mr. Povall, from the committe on domestic manufactures, made the following

REPORT.

That the committee have given the subject the attention due to its importance; and regret to state, that that portion of the industry of our citizens devoted to manufactures is too generally paralized; that great numbers of extensive manufacturing establishments, in which immense sums have been invested, and which might be multiplying the wealth and happiness of our citizens, and the resources of the state, are lying idle and falling to decay; that a considerable proportion of their proprietors are reduced to bankruptcy; that thousands of the workmen, whose sole dependence is on the labour of their hands, are destitute of employment, and thus unable to support themselves and their families, who are reduced to want, and exposed to the seductions of vice and guilt; in a word, that the manufacturers are every where in a state of such extensive depression, as to require whatever aid and support the state and general government can afford, to restore them to that life and vigour which they enjoyed during the late war.

That while our fellow-citizens, who have every claim on us for protection, and who have devoted their capital, their time, their talents. and their industry to manufactures, are languishing for want of a market for their productions; our towns and cities are filled with articles of similar kinds produced in Europe and India. Many of them of inferior value, for which our wealth has been imprudently lavished and our nation impoverished.

That this drain of our wealth, to pay for goods to foreigners with which our own citizens could have supplied us, has extended its baleful consequences generally to all classes of society; fully proving, according to the theories of the soundest political economists, that the interests of the different members of a community are so insuparably connected, that in the sufferiings of each, all must more or less participate.

That among the consequences of the existing state of things, one is peculiarly to be lamented. It has a direct tendency to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many—to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer—to destroy that happy equilibrium, which formed a distinguished feature in our political situation. Wealthy men have opportunities, of which they are every where availing themselves, to purchase the property of our distressed citizens, sold by sheriffs, at the most ruinous depreciation of price—and thus we are building up an *aristocracy of wealth*, which cannot fail to be pernicious to our republican institutions.

That Great Britain, which furnishes us with the greatest mass of the manufactured articles which we consume, has deprived us of the means of paying for them, by excluding our bread stuffs, the grand staple of our state, from her markets, in order to protect her farmers, who would be ruined by their free admission.

That the intercourse between two nations, of which one supplies necessaries of life and raw materials in return for merchandize, which has received the finish of skill and arts, is highly disadvantageous to the former; but when the necessaries of life are refused in return for their manufactured articles, justice to ourselves, as well as a sense of dignity, requires to meet exclusion by exclusion.

That it is unbecoming this great nation not to afford that protection to its citizens engaged in manufactures, which Great Britain affords, in the case stated, to her farmers.

Your committee having stated the existing evil, are called upon to suggest such means as may be likely to apply a remedy.

Some of these means are within the power of this state, others belong to the power of the general government. Of the former the most efficient is the formation of county societies throughout the state, on the plan proposed in the governor's message for the promotion and encouragement of domestic manufactures. A small sum, say one or two hundred dols. bestowed to each of them by the state, in addition to their own funds, would have a most salutary tendency, as has been often experienced in this and other countries. It is difficult to conceive any mode in which an equal degree of benefit could be derived from such limited disbursements.

But those societies, however laudable in their objects, are but temporary expedients—and, tho' they may palliate the disorder, or avert its progress, rarely, if ever, apply a radical or permanent remedy. While foreign nations can at pleasure deluge our markets with their productions, they will be consumed—they will deprive our citizens of employment, and continue to impoverish us by the drain of our specie. And to oppose such formidable enemies, associations held together gradually grow lukewarm—the spirit that engendered them evaporates, and they too frequently fail for any length of time to fulfil the long expectations they originally excited. It therefore clearly results that a radical remedy is in the power of congress alone, in whom is exclusively vested the right to regulate the intercourse with foreign nations, and who by prohibitions and protecting duties can secure our citizens against the overwhelming competition with foreign rivals, supported by governmental protection, long experience, improved machinery & immense capitals.

We are well aware of the objections so frequently made against prohibitions and protecting duties: that 'we ought to buy where we can be supplied the cheapest,' and that 'it is unjust to tax the many for the benefit of the few.'

But we have paid dearly for our adoption of these maxims. We *have bought our foreign goods cheap*, and have in consequence wasted the resources of our country on foreigners—ruined our manufactures—and now suffer in common with them.

And on the subject of taxing the many for the benefit of the few, we would remark, that the expenditure for foreign intercourse, solely for the benefit of commerce, has been in 24 years, $10,872,494, or above $450,000 per annum; and for the Barbary powers, in 20 years, $2,457,278, or above $120,000 per annum; and the East India, the China and the coasting trade, are secured to our merchants, the two first by heavy discriminating duties, and the third by absolute prohibitions.

But waving this and various other similar cases, your committee cannot believe, that protecting the industry of our manufacturing fellow citizens against foreign rivals, would produce the effect of "taxing the many for the benefit of the few;" for in a country like ours, in which there are no monopolies, and in which the field of exertion is equally open to all our citizens, competition could not fail to bring our domestic manufactures to their fair prices; that is, what would afford a reasonable compensation for the time, labor, talents and capital employed. This is the doctrine of the soundest political economists, and there is not a town in our state that does not afford examples and proofs of the positions.

We have heard and read much of the advantages of purchasing cheap goods abroad, but have ascertained by dear bought experience, that they are illusory and deceptive. We have for some time purchased the foreign goods, with which our country is inundated, in many instances below their cost in Great Britain; but our farmers find that the reduction in their means of payment is far greater than in the price of those goods.—When manufactures flourished around them, they had ready markets and high prices for their produce. Now when the manufactures are prostrate and the manufacturers bankrupt, their produce has fallen one half or one third in price.—Thus for every dollar they appear to save in the price of the few foreign articles they consume, they lose five or ten dollars in the price of the produce of their farms.

Your committee, from a full view of the premises, are decidedly of opinion, that for the complicated mass of distress that pervades the state, the only radical and permanent remedy is in the resuscitation of the prostrate industry of our citizens—to effect which grand object, Congress alone are competent.

They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives from this state, in Congress, be requested to use their utmost efforts to have the tariff so modified as to meet the prohibitions and prohibitory duties of foreign powers, and afford effectual encouragement and protection to the industry of our citizens.

THE OHIO CANAL.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of Ohio, Gov. Brown has addressed to them a message, communicating his ideas and opinions on the practicability of connecting the waters of Lake Erie and Ohio River, by a canal. The length of the message compels us to dispense with its publication entire, in our paper at present. We therefore give the following abstract, as embracing some of the most prominent features of the message:

The Governor proposes three several sites as practicable for the contemplated canal The first through the northeastern part of the state, and part of Pennsylvania. The second through the Miama country. The third along the eastern bank of the Sciota river. Owing to the want of the mathematical demonstrations, he is unabled to give a decided preference to either route: but keeping in view at the same time expediency, utility, and expense, we think he seems to favour the one last mentioned. He recommends an accurate examination and survey of these routes, and an estimate of their respective costs. He suggests that a '*transverse canal*, fed from the waters of the Great Miama, Sciota, and Licking, might probably be extended from Greenville, to Zanesville.'

The Governor is of opinion that three Millions of Dollars will be a perfectly safe calculation for its expense, should our canal be equally large and deep with that in New-York. For the purpose of defraying this expense, he proposes purchasing from the United States (say) four millions of acres of the land in the north-western part of this state, to which the Indian title has recently been extinguished, which he thinks may be had at one dollar per acre: but this land not to be offered for sale, until the contemplated canal be completed; when the most moderate calculator will not rate the land at less than three dollars per acre. The money for completing the canal, may, he thinks, be borrowed on a pledge of the land or the faith of the state, for seven years, at seven per cent per annum—but deems it unadvisable to borrow faster than the progress of the work may require. The sales of these lands, he calculates will far more than defray all expenses of the canal; which, when finished, will yield to our state treasury, annually, a very handsome income. Gov. Brown intimates that a second canal may be cut through the above tract of four millions, in a different direction from the first, which would nearly double the value of the whole tract, and afford additional millions for improvement of every kind of internal communication throughout the state.—*Olive Branch.*

A friend, expert in arithmetic, has promised us a calculation of the sum which the discussion of the Missouri question has cost the U. States. These friends of economy and retrenchment, must, to be consistent with themselves, consider under the head of saving, all the time which congress are able to redeem from public business, and from the performance of legislative duties. We hope he will extend his enquiries and ascertain whether it was in the true spirit of the constitution of our country, to force the minority of the Senate, either not to vote at all, or to vote against their consciences, as they did in connecting Maine and Missouri. This alarming outrage on the rights of the minority; this daring and profligate attempt to bridle the freedom of discussion, is an act, we firmly believe, unparalleled in the annals of legislation. Not one of the members of the minority, ventured even to enter a protest against the exercise of such a power on the journals of the Senate. They condescended to debate the propriety of such an abominable stretch of power. as if this was a question that would bear any argument whatever. On a question of shame and remorse, (says a great statesman) reason is sometimes useless and worse.' Was it to be made a subject of grave enquiry for a moment, whether a man was, or would be constitutionally bound, to vote on the floor of Congress, against the dictates of his own conscience. Suppose the question was put to him in all the boldness of depravity thus; notwithstanding you have taken an oath, the majority claim the right of violating it in your behalf; they claim the right of coercing a violation of that oath. Is language of this kind to be endured for a moment, and is a grave question to be debated on the floor of Congress, whether the majority do in fact possess such a power? Whichever way the subject of Missouri may be determined, is a matter comparatively of very little importance. The question is whether the members of the Senate, the representatives of freemen, will tamely submit to the imposition of such intellectual manacles. We may talk of the horrors of slavery as much as we please, but there is no servitude equal to the servitude of mind. African slavery with all its horrors, is nothing when compared with such bondage. The poor slave, disciplined as he may be to servitude, is allowed at least a freedom of mind, for of this, it is out of the power of his master to deprive him. But on the floor of the Senate of the United States, under a constitution formed for the protection of equal rights, the minority on this question have been held in chains of intellectual servitude; they have been told by the majority, that they must vote in correspondence to the will of that body, or that they shall not exercise the right of voting at all. We rejoice to find that nothwithstanding some of the members did crouch so pusillanimously to this arbitrary yoke, that their constituents feel for their degredations; they know that no power on earth, with, or without a constitution, has a right to impose such a badge of servitude; that any constitution, whatever, that should arrogate such a power, would be absolutely and completely void.

This may be thought idle declamation, but let those who think thus, look abroad; look at the universality of disgust, that the present Congress have created; look to the resolutions of legislative bodies; the stern and indignant contempt manifested in popular meetings; the cries of tyranny and oppression resounding far and wide, and they will be convinced that our remarks have not transcended the fact. There is a moral force in the country, a sort of inherent good sense, not easily roused into action on slight occasions, but it is a terrible agent, when it awakes with all its energies. There are certain constitutional points of honour which it is dangerous for any legislative body to touch, much less wantonly to trample under foot. Public opinion must not, and cannot be collected from those temporary excitements of party, that roll like harmless billows upon the surface of the Atlantic, and rock themselves to rest: public opinion is a tempest that may be said to roll mountains, instead of billows, and he who attempts to conflict with such surges, will find the strength of an individual, confronted by that of the Atlantic. We do not doubt but that brighter days are advancing: that the energies of our countrymen will be roused, and a *moral* revolution will be accomplished a 'consummation devoutly to be wished.' There is no deception on this point, there can be none. When once our countrymen can be led to see this unparalleled usurpation on the part of Congress; when they find that their senators and representatives, sent to represent freemen, must be compelled to submit to vassalage, the slavery of the mind, the indignant voice of America, will be heard to exclaim—mourn not my children, the hour of your political reformation draws nigh.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

ON EYE SIGHT.

Extract of a letter from a Physician to a gentleman in Washington.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I lament to be apprised, by your letter, that your eye-sight is failing. I sympathize with you sincerely having experienced the infirmity.

In the use of spectacles, which, I feel, you will have to resort to, injury will be done to the eyes, unless judiciously chosen. A friend has furnished me with an old newspaper, from which I hope, may contain hints useful to you:

"*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

"The late Mr. Baldwin, of Prescot, in this country, well known for his aerial excursion from Chester, used generally, when walking or going on his ordinary business, to wear Concave Spectacles, which he always removed when he read, wrote, or did any thing which required distinct vision. The reason he assigned for a custom so singular appeared to me so ingenious and well-founded, that I often urged him to publish the discovery, which I believe, he intended to have done; but, as I do not recollect to have seen it in any periodical work, and conceive that the idea deserves serious attention, I shall endeavor to communicate it in as concise a manner as possible.

"It is well known that the eye grows flatter as a person advances in life; in consequence of which, the focus falls past the retina, and produces, confused vision. To remedy the evil, concave glasses are applied, which, by converging the rays, throw the image more directly on the retina. Mr. Baldwin's sight was naturally weak, and he had formerly, like other persons in a similar situation, worn convex glasses till it occurred to him, that, if he accustomed himself to the use of concave glasses, the flatness of the eyes would be gradually counteracted. On making the experiment, he found that it answered his expectations so fully that he was soon enabled to survey well with glasses of a slight concavity, and, on removing them, could read the smallest print, or mend a pen, with great ease. I repeated the experiment, and am fully convinced that very beneficial effects may be derived from the habit. I began with No. 1, and afterwards No. 2, through which, in a short time, I could see very well, and always found my sight evidently refreshed and strengthened. Many facts, which daily present themselves, renders Mr. Baldwin's theory very probable. Short or long sight, though often natural defects in the form of the eye itself, may be materially aggravated by habit; thus, watch-makers, engravers, &c. who work with the eye near the bench, proof-readers, and females who sew very fine work, generally acquire short sight: and, on the country, those whose usual employment precludes the possibility of having the eye near the usual object of contemplation, become long sighted.

"It seems very evident that Mr. Baldwin's idea is just, for the following reasons:

"When a glass of slight concavity is first applied to a person of long sight, or to one who has been accustomed to wear convex glasses, the eye, which possesses the wonderful property of adapting itself to various instances, and an infinite variety of circumstances, instantly braces up, and, its effort to see clearly, becomes more convex; and, by persevering in the use of these glasses, the muscles of this organ probably acquire the habit of retaining the convexity thus obtained; which may still be increased by the gradual adoption of deeper concaves.

"If this reason be true, there can be little doubt but that the application of convex glasses to short sighted persons, in the early stages of that defect, might also be productive of good effects.

"Though I am well aware that the consideration of this subject requires more investigation than I can bestow upon it, yet I could not, in justice so the ingenious Mr. Baldwin, refrain from preferring his claim to a discovery which promises to be no mean addition to our present state of information on so very interesting a subject. In hope, sir, that some person competent to the task, will investigate the subject as thoroughly as its importance deserves. I remain, &c.

"EGERTON SMITH.

Liverpool, Nov. 12, 1805."

Observations made by John M'Alister, No. 48. Chesnut street, Philadelphia, accompanying glasses sent to a friend:

"The sight of short-sighted persons generally continues stationary through life. The eyes of such persons very early become flatter by age. The age is no rule in judging of spectacle glasses, as different perons' eye-sights fail at different periods of their lives; it is particularly so to concaves for the short-sighted, as they generally wear the same numbers through life."

The convex lens makes amends for the flatness of the eye; the concave lens for such whose roundness of the eye occasions the rays of light to converge before they reach the retina.

The celebrated George Adams, in his Essay on Vision, says, 'Confidence should be placed in the judgment of the artist' of whom the spectacles are purchased, and attention paid to his instruction.

To Let,

Three Brick Houses,

On Third street, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.

Possession given the 1st of April next.

For terms apply to

JOS. OLIVER.

February 19.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED WEEKLY, TA

TOWNE'S EXCHANGE OFFICE

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

	DIS.
Bank U. States and branches	½a1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia	½a1
Bank of Pittsburgh, city Bank do	par
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank Pitts	7
Easton	par
Germantown	do
Montgomery county	do
Chester, West Chester	do
Northampton	3
New Hope bridge company	2a3
Susquehanna bridge company	3
Bucks county	3
Swatara	3
Harrisburgh	2
Farmer' bank of Lancaster	par
Lancaster bank, York, Carlisle, Chambersburgh, Gettysburgh.	2
Greensburgh	3
Brownsville of $5 and upwards	par
Reading	15
Milton	30
Huntington, Center	18
Meadville, Beaver, Union Town	30a50
Silver Lake	50
Bedford, Marrietta & Susquehanna	50
Green Castle, Juniatta	50
Carlisle Agricultural	50
Pittsburgh & Greensg, Turn.. com.	6
Pittsburgh City Bills	6
OHIO.	
Bank of Steubenville of $5 & up.	par
Other Steubenville notes	3
Bank of Chillicothe Marietta, Lancaster, Mount Pleasant, St. Clarisville and West Reserve	4
Columbus, Canton	20
West Union	35
Dayton	35
Miami Exporting com. bank of Cincinnati, Zanesville, Hamilton, Xenia, Lebanon, Portsmouth	35
Cleveland, New Lisbon	35
Urbana, John H. Piat & co.	50
KENTUCKY.	
State bank and branches	25
Mayville, Louisville, Lexington	12½
Versailles, Flemingsburgh,	
Lancaster, Mount Sterling	
Cynthiana, Millersburgh	
Winchester, Owensville	
Frankfort, Newport	
Harrodsburgh	
TENNESEE.	
State bk. & branches, Nashville bk.	25
INDIANA.	
State bank at Vincennes	35
Branches	no sale
Madison (branch no sale)	35
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois at Shawnetown	25
MISSOURI.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	25
MISSISSIPPI.	
Bank of Mississippi at Natchez	25
LOUISIANA.	
New-Orleans	6
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia, Farmers' bank of Virginia and branches	2
Bank of the Valley and branches	2½
North W. bk. of Va. at Wheeling	3
Morgantown and Charlestown	6
South Branch Ohio co. at Wheeling	6a7
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore	½a1 adv.
City bank of Baltimore	7
Annapolis & branches at Easton	7
Frederick county, Havre de Grace	2
Annapolis branch at Frederick	2½
Prince George county	2
Westminster, Hagerstown	2½
Williams Port	3
Snow Hill, Elkton	50
Port Deposit, Cumberland	50
Caroline at Denton	12
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City, Georgetown	2
Alexandria	12
Mechanics' bank of Alexandria	12½
Franklin bank of do	50
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State bank and branches	5
Newburn, Cape Fear	
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Generally	2
GEORGIA	
Savannah, Augusta	3
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, Farmers bank and branches	par
Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Smyrna and branches at Milford	12½
NEW-JERSEY.	
State bank at New-Brunswick	par
Bank of New-Brunswick	par
Mount Holly and Camden	par
Cumberland	par
New-Ark Insurance	par
State bank at Elizabeth	par
Trenton banking company	par
State bank at Trenton, Sussex	2
State bank at Morris, Patterson bnk.	2
NEW-YORK.	
City notes (J. Barker no sale)	½a1 adv.
Albany, Troy, Lansingburg	2
Mohawk bank	3
Newburgh, Middle District	3
Orange county, Catskill	3
Auburn, Geneva, Utica	3a4
Ontario	5a6
Bank of Canada, bank of Montreal	4
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	3
Cherry Valley, Plattsburgh	6
CONNECTICUT, Generally	¼a4
RHODE-ISLAND, do	3a4
MASSACHUSETTS, do	3a4
NEW-HAMPSHIRE, do	4a5

The Undersigned,

REQUEST all persons having claims against the estate of the late gen. James O'Hara, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same, are requred to make immediate payment to

JAMES ROSS,
JAS. R. BUTLER,
D. S. SCULLY,
HAR. DENNY.
} *Executors of the last will & testament of gen. Jas. O'Hara, dec'd.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1820.

Bauduy's
BRANDYWINE POWDER
110 KEGS

Just received, and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

PITTSBURGH

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1820.

The project for an establishment of the Jews in the interior of the State of New-York, is more plausible in theory than it would be found feasible in the execution. The projecter has not reflected on the obstacles to an establishment of this nature, in the habits, customs and character of the people who are to constitute it.—The Jews are a race of men less fitted than any on the face of the earth to found cities and clear and cultivate the earth. They are a people essentially commercial, and all their active and public pursuits and modes of thinking have been formed by peculiar circumstances which have crowded them into towns or cities. Old established, busy and crowded marts are the scenes of their enterprize, sagacity and industry. Placed far from these out of the sphere of an active commerce, their experience would be without value to the state or profit to themselves. They must unlearn the profession of traders and brokers and by a species of magic, acquire that of farmers, ere they can become useful citizens on the borders of the Northern Lakes. Many who are fitted to explore new channels of trade, or to apply, with unerring sagacity, the principles of exchange, would yet exhibit sorry spectacles with plough in hand on the banks of the river Niagara, in the interior of New-York. A sower of wheat is somewhat different from a trader in merchandize or a speculator in the funds; and the citizen who is useful, and adds to the riches of the State, in any of the departments of trade, may find his previous habits and experience of no value in stocking a farm or carrying into practice improved processes of husbandry.

But the author of the project speaks confidently of its presenting inducements to the wealthy Jews in Europe to emigrate to this establishment on the borders of Erie and Ontario. Now it is our opinion that prudent capitalists are not wont to risk their funds in untried speculations in undertakings which are entirely without the sphere of their ordinary habit and calculations, and the progress and results of which cannot be clearly foreseen by them. The Jews of capital, if ever they emigrate to the West, in consequence of the persecutions of the East will seek those professions here in which their faculties and experience can be turned to profit Whilst the rewards of mercantile skill and sagacity are so certain and considerable in the new world; whilst our cities present such an immediate and unbounded *field for enterprize* in those pursuits in which the Jews have been bred and perfected, it is not to be supposed that they *will* explore new and uncertain paths to wealth and prosperity.

But suppose all these difficulties subduced, is it desirable to collect & congregate the Jews even on the most favored spot of earth that our country presents? We imagine not. The persecutions of this sect in Europe have arisen in part, we conceive, from the strong line of partition which the civil institutions of her governments and the acts of her Princes, have drawn between them and the other classes of their subjects. This separation has continued for centuries, and has led to mutual ignorance and mutual prejudice between Jews and Christians. The virtues of the Jews have been shaded from the view of those, in consequence, whom vicious institutions have made their enemies, and their worst qualities have been highly colored or aggravated in description. Now the mode, we humbly conceive, to subdue this ignorance and prejudice, is to break down the barrier between them, which is unnatural and artificial—to bring Jew and christian into closer union and intercourse—to unite them in the offices of good fellowship and in sentiments of mutual charity, and not to render the Jews more distinct and peculiar than they now are in their habits, manners and modes of thinking. It is by such arbitrary distinctions as these, that hatred between nations, sects and parties has been nourished and pepetuated from age to age.

South. Patriot.

In our paper of to-day will be found an advertisement for proposals to sink a shaft to the *Silver Mine*, recently discovered in the vicinity of this place. We hope it will attract the attention of all such as wish to adventure in such an undertaking. The impatience and expectations have been much increased by some discoveries made since the organization of the company. We have heard of no stock having been purchased at less than a hundred per cent premium, and an actual sale has been made at four hundred.—*Zanesville Express.*

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Feb 7 1820

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

"At a General Court Martial, begun and holden at Montpelier, in Alabama on the 23d of November last, of which lieut. col. William Lindsay, of the corps of artillery, was president, and S. D. Hays, Esq. judge advocate, was tried colonel William King, of the 4th regiment of Infantry.

"The Court sentence the prisoner, colonel William King, of the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, to be suspended from all rank, pay and emoluments, for the space of five years, from the date of the ratification of this sentence.

"The President of the U. States approves the proceedings of the General Court Martial in the case of col William King, of the 4th Infantry, and directs that the sentence suspending him from all rank, pay and emoluments, for five years, be accordingly carried into effect."

By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

The amount of duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of New York, into the state treasury during the year 1819, exceeded One Hundred Thousand Dollars

[Phil. Gaz.

It appears from a recent statement of the Armory at Springfield, that there are from 240 to 250 men employed at this Armory, who manufacture about 45 muskets daily. The Armory was established by an act of Congress, in 1794 and 1795. At the end of December 1819, there had been completed 152,550 new muskets, 1202 carbines, and 46,414 muskets repaired. The expenses for erection of buildings, &c. is stated at $166,136.—The other expenses exclusive of stock and works on hand, 1,906,440 dolls. Total amount of expenditure from the commencement of the works 2,072,676 dolls.

New York, Feb. 8.

UNPRECEDENTED TRAVELLING.

The Patent Post Coach (that runs from No. 118 Broad way and No. 1 Courtland street,) arrived here yesterday afternoon from Albany in less than sixteen hours, being a distance of one hundred and sixty five miles. The Coach left Albany at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived here a quarter before 6 o'clock. There were six gentlemen in the Coach, neither of whom drank a drop of any kind of liquor in the whole route; & the total expenditure of each individual, except stage fare, was only fifty cents for breakfast at Poughkeepsie, where they arrived at 9 o'clock. We are confident, that never before in any country has there been such rapid and economical stage travelling—It is due to the proprietors of the line to state, that their horses are excellent, and the drivers sober, careful and skilful.

A RIDER!

We were amused at the sight of a carricature on the Maine and Missouri Bill, shewn us lately. Maine is represented as a young *Dandy* of 21, with the constitution in his hand, walking fearlessly over the steps of the Capitol, in pursuit of his patrimony. Virginia and other Slave states, aware of his approach, and determined to deprive him of his inheritance, had stationed themselves at the threshold; at the moment of his entrance they placed a fat *Negro Wench* astride his shoulders and toppled him to the earth. New-Hampshire appeared fastened on the victim, as a *Paroquet*, picking out his eyes.—*Ports. Oracle.*

The Bordeaux ship of discovery has arrived at Bordeaux, after an absence of three years and a half. This ship has traversed the Pacific ocean, and collected, at the Sandwich Islands, some interesting accounts of the fate of *La Peyrouse* and his companions. A London paper states, that the account will soon be published.—*N. Y. Spec.*

LONDON, Dec. 27.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

We copythe following Mysterious Affair from the Leeds' Mercury.

During the present week a strong sensation has been occasioned in this town, by the discovery of a human being, who had been incarcerated in chains in the house of his parents, for upwards of fifteen years. On Wednesday in the last week, the mother of this unfortunate young man, whose name is Benjamin Surr applied to the Leeds workhouse, stating that she was in want of relief for her son who was not of sound mind.

The Committee, on investigating the case, found that the family belonged to another township, Seacroft, we believe, and referred her to the overseers of that place. On the following day, the old woman had a fatal accident; while walking in the street, she came upon a piece of ice, and falling backward, fractured her skull so dreadfully, that after languishing till Friday, she expired. One of the neighbors, moved by her situation, went into the house, the door of which was usually locked, and after rendering the last offices to her remains, walked into the cellar to wash her hands. While in that situation, she heard a moan as from a human voice, and on examination she found that it proceeded from an object, so neglected and destitute, that it was difficult to say whether he was of the human or brute species. This discovery was communicated to the neighbors, and a considerable number of persons assembled round the house, which is situated at the Black Bank, but John Surr, the father of the family had locked the door, and refused to admit any of them.

The overseers and constable were then sent for, and promptly attended the summons, but the old man, probably from an apprehension of the fury of the populace, refusing still to open the door, they were obliged to force their way into the house. On obtaining admission, they proceeded into the cellar, and here they found the unfortunate man squatted under the cellar steps, chained by the leg to the wall, and in so loathsome a state that it was evident he had not been washed for years. 'Sharp misery had worn him to the bone;' a few sacks and a little straw served him for a bed; his appearance was that of a spectre; and his bones had in several places penetrated through his skin, which was much excoriated. As a first step, the parish officers ordered him to be taken to the workhouse, and on viewing a comfortable bed which had been prepared for him, he exclaimed, 'what! is this for me? God bless you! You will go to Heaven for this!' and other expressions of a similar import. Sometimes he converses freely, but frequently incoherently. There is moreover, a vacuity in his look which shows a want of mind. He appears however, to be perfectly inoffensive and tractable, and it is evident that he knows and feels the difference between his present and his late situation. When the young man, who seems to be about thirty years of age, was taken to the work-house his father was taken to the prison, and underwent a private examination before the magistrates at the court house. The reason we understand, that was assigned by the old man for keeping his unfortunate son in the situation in which he was found, was, that he was deranged in his intellect and required restraint. It also appeared that the prisoner had always maintained a good character; and though it is impossible to justify his conduct towards his son, the nature of his offence was not judged to be cognizable by the law; it was therefore determined that he should be discharged, and as soon as the indignant populace had dispersed, he was set at liberty. Surr's family, which have seen better days, but has fallen into decay, consists of another son and four daughters, who were all residing with him at the time this melancholy discovery was made.

Curious Chirurgical operation.

In the year 1794, the following chirurgical operation, which has long been practiced in India with success, namely, affixing a new nose on a man's face, was transmitted by a resident of that place to his friend in England.

Cowasjee, a Mahratta of the cast of husbandmen, was a bullock driver with the English army in the war of the year 1792, and was made a prisoner by Tippoo, who cut off his nose and one of his hands. In this state he joined the Bombay army near Seringnapatan, and is now a pensioner of the honorable East India Company. For above twelve months he remained without a nose, when he had a new one put on by a man of the brick-maker cast near Poonah. This operation is not uncommon in India, and has been practised from time immemorial. Two of the medical gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Cruso and Mr. James Trindlay of the Bombay presidency, have seen it performed as follows: A thin plate of wax is fitted to the stump of the nose, so as to make a nose of a good appearance. It is then flattened, and laid on the forehead. A line is drawn round the wax, and the operator then dissects off as much skin as it covered, leaving undivided a small slip between the eyes. This slip preserves the circulation till an union has taken place between the new and old parts. The cicatrix of the stump of the nose is next pared off, and immediately behind this raw part an incision is made through the skin which passes round both alæ, and goes along the upper lip. The skin is now brought down from the forehead, and being twisted half round its edge is inserted into the incision so that a nose is formed with a double hold above, and with its alæ and septum below fixed in the incision. A little terra japonica is softened with water, and being spread on slips of cloth, five or six of these are placed over each other, to secure the joining. No other dressing but this cement is used for four days. It is then removed, and cloths dipped in ghee (a kind of butter) are applied. The connected slips of skin are divided about the 25th day, when a little more dissection is necessary to improve the appearance of the new nose. For five or six days after the operation, the patient is made to lie on his back; and on the tenth day bits of soft cloth are put into his nostrils, to keep them sufficiently open.

This operation is very generally successful. The artificial nose is secure, and looks nearly as well as the natural one; nor is the scar on the forehead very observable after a length of time.

Fortitude of ancient Martyrs.

When Modestus, the governor under Valens, the Arian emperor, could not by any means bring over Basil to their party, he threatened him with severity. Dost thou not fear the power that I have? Why should I fear? The other answered, the loss of thy estate, banishment, torment, death; but threaten us with something else if thou canst, said Basil, for none of these things can reach us—confiscation of estate cannot hurt him who has nothing to lose, unless thou wantest these tattered and threadbare garments, and a few books wherein all my estate lies—nor can I be properly banished who am not tied to any place—wherever I am it will be my country, the whole earth is God's, in which I am but a stranger. I fear no torments, my body not being able to hold out beyond the first stroke; and as for death, it will be a kindness to me, for it will be only so much the sooner sending me unto God, for whose sake I live, and am in a great measure already dead, towards which I have been a long time hastening. And there is no reason to wonder at this freedom of speech—in other things we are meek and yielding; when the cause of God and religion is concerned, overlooking all other things, we direct our thoughts only unto him; and then fire and sword, wild beasts, and engines to tear off our flesh, are so far from being a terror, that they are rather a pleasure and recreation to us; reproach & threaten, and use your power to the utmost, yet let the emperor know, that you shall never be able to make us assent to your wicked doctrines; no, though you should threaten ten thousand times worse than this.

The governor was strangely surprised at the spirit and resolution of the man, and went and told the emperor, that one poor bishop was too hard for them all. And indeed so big were their spirits with a desire to assert and propagate the true faith, that they would not hide their heads to avoid the greatest danger.

THE NUTMEG.

The nut meg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The stem, with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight. Its strong & numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction upwards. They bear large oval leaves pendulous from them, some a foot in length. The upper and outer surface of the leaf is smooth, and of a deep agreeable green. The under and inner surface is marked with a strong nerve in the middle of the leaf, from the foot stalk to to the point; and from this middle nerve others proceed obliquely towards the point and edges of the leaf; but what distinguishes most this inner surface, is its uniform bright brown colour, without the least intermixture of green; and as if strewed all over with a fine brown powder. The whole leaf is characterised by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which it produces. This fruit when fresh, is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outward rind, between which and the inward shell, is found a reticulated membrane or divided skin, which, when dried, is called the mace. What is known by the name of nutmeg, is the kernel within the shell, and is soft in its original state.

Dupont's Powder.

FOR SALE A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

DUPONT'S

GUN-POWDER.

The character of this Powder being so generally known, it requires no further recommendation.

Attempts being made to impose inferior Powder on the public for that of Dupont's, and in some instances the kegs are branded with their names, but as we are commissioned to make sales for the Western country, there will be no danger of imposition.

GEO. BOGGS & Co.
Agents for the Manufacturer.
Pittsburgh, February 22.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst. Samuel Adams, an apprentice to the Iron Foundry business, aged 20 years, about five feet, 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion. I caution all persons from employing or harboring him. The above reward will be given if delivered to me in Pittsburgh,

L. KINGSLAND.
Feb. 22, 1820.

Auction and Commission

BUSINESS.

LEXINGTON, Ken.

ALE GRAND, having connected himself in the above business with Mr. William N. Bently, late of London, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

Le Grand & Bentley.

Any Consignments of Merchandize, either for *Public or Private Sale*, or orders for the *Purchase and Shipping of Produce* will be strictly attended to, and their best exertions used for the interest of their friends.

A. LE GRAND,
WM. N. BENTLEY.

References.

PITTSBURGH—Messrs. Adams & Hutchison.
MAYSVILLE—Messrs. Winans & January, and M. Langhorne, Esq.
CINCINNATI—Messrs. Kilgour, Taylor & Cowan.
LOUISVILLE—N. Berthoud, Esq. J. Thom, Esq.

*** For valuable consignments liberal advances will be made.

Lexington, February 22.——3

TO LET,

That large & convenient three story

BRICK HOUSE,

With Back Buildings, situate in the south-west corner of the Diamond, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Harris, merchant.

ALSO,

A Two Story Frame Building,

Fronting on Liberty street, above Doctor Brunot's, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Donough, Teacher.

Possession can be given on the first of April. For terms apply to

CH. L. VOLZ, Wood st.
February 15.

Storage & Commission

BUSINESS.

Winans & January,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage they have hitherto experienced, and hope from care and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They still continue to transact the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by Samuel January Sen. & Co. where they are well prepared with good warehouses for the reception of all consignments theirfriends may think proper to entrust to their care either to store or sell on commission,

They have on hand and for sale on liberal terms,

Groceries, Liquors, etc.

BAR IRON,	CASTINGS, assorted.
Iron Wire Seives,	Patent Ploughs,
Riddles, diff. nnmbers,	Books, Stationary &c.
Wove Screens, do	White Lead in Oil,
Prime Glazed Rifle Powder,	A large quantity of Copperas,

Kenhawa Salt,

Window Glass 11 by 12 10 12, 8 10, 7 9.	Hollow Glass Ware, assorted, manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell—Pittsbg.
Porter and Claret Bottles.	

N. B. The subscribers have in charge the Maysville Powder Magazine, and are in complete readiness to receive consignments of Powder to store and forward or sell on commission.

Winans & January.
Maysville, Ken Feb. 10——6m

Clover Seed.

Fresh Clover & Timothy

SEED,

For Sale by

A. WAY, & CO.

Feb. 22, 1820.

GOODS at First Cost.

East side of the Market House, corner of the Diamond and Diamond Alley.

THE subscribers wishing to dispose of their stock in trade, are inclined to sell at first cost, either

Wholesale or Retail, their whole assortment of

GOODS

Which have been principally purchased for cash at Auction, and will certainly be sold so as to be worthy the attention of persons wanting the following articles, viz.

Groceries.

COFFEE,	CINNAMON,
Tea	Nutmegs,
Sugar,	Rice,
Pepper,	Indigo,
Allspice,	Copperas,
Ginger,	Tobacco, &c.

Dry Goods.

CLOTHS, superfine & fine, blue, black, brown & green,	Bombazetts assorted,
	Calicoes ditto
	Ginghams ditto
Cassimeres, ditto, Blue and Coburg,	Muslins. ditto
	Linen and Cotton
Kersey Moleskin,	Checks,
Bocking Baizes	Country Linen,
Flannels assorted,	Ditto Bags,
Pelisse Cloth,	Pittsburgh Cord,
Vestings	Shawls assorted,
Linen Bed Ticking,	Handkerchiefs ditto

Ready Made Cloathing.

Great Coats,	assorted,	Flannel & Linnen Shirts	
Strait ditto	do	Muslin	ditto
Vests	do	Drawers & Wammesis,	
Pantaloons	do	Stockings & Socks,	

ALSO

Hardware.

Together with a variety of articles not here enumerated.

☞ A liberal credit will be given to Wholesale purchasers, upon good security.

The subscribers embrace this opportunity to tender their sincere thanks to their friends for their former favours; and earnestly solicit the attention of the public to their present propositions.

Christy & Liggett.

Pittsburgh, February 1.——1aw2w1eow1A

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore existing under the firm of HENRY MILLER & Co. Patent Cooking Stove Manufacturers, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to JAMES BELDEN, in Pittsburgh, Pa. who is duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

HENRY MILLER,
JAS. BELDEN.
Cincinnati, January 27, 1820.

The above business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at the old stand in Pittsburgh, and as he intends to devote his whole time and attention to the business, the public may rest assured that all orders will be promptly attended to.

The utility, convenience and economy of "*C. Postly's Patent Cooking Stove or Portable Kitchen,*" are becoming too well known in the western country not to be rightly appreciated in these times of pecuniary pressure, when *economy* in families is so highly recommended and so much insisted on by all wise and judicious men in the country. As this Stove has already obtained the entire approbation of many respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and various parts of the western country who have made trial of it, the subscriber refers to such for any information that may be desired respecting this great improvement in domestic economy.

JAS. BELDEN.

Pittsburgh, February 15.

N. B. The above business will also be continued by H. Miller at the old stand in Cincinnati, corner of Main and Columbia streets.

*** The Editors of the Westmoreland Republican, (Greensburgh) Brownsville Register, and Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six months, and forward their accounts to J. Belden

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Blanks Printed Here.

Domestic Cloths.

The subscribers have on CONSIGNMENT, of a quantity of

Domestic

CLOTHS,

which they will sell at the Manufacturers prices, and take the following Bank Notes, AT PAR.

State Bank of Indiana at Vincennes, & branches,
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Madison,
State Bank of Tennesse and Branches,
State Bank of Kentucky and Branches,
Bank of Illinois at Shawanee Town and Edwardsville,
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis,
North Carolina Banks,
Bank of Henderson,
Ditto Greenville,
Commercial Bank at Louisville,
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington,
Frankfort Bank,
Limestone do
Huntingdon and Centre,
Bank of Beaver,
North Western Bank at Mendville,
Columbus,
Canton,
West Union, New-Lisbon, Cleaveland, &c.

A WAY & Co.

Market, between 3d & 4th streets.

Who have on hand, a large and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

A bale Ingrain Carpeting,

50 Boxes Spanish Cigars.

Tobacco, by the keg, Window Glass and Hollow Ware,

QUEENSWARE

Handsomely assorted, in Crates,
2 tons Cheese—50 Kegs Butter,
50 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
8 *tons American Sheet and Boiler Iron,*
JUNIATA BAR IRON,
And a constant supply of FLAXSEED OIL, by by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, February 7.

Notice.

FREEHOLDERS and others, in the City of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified that the Ordinance of said city, respecting FIRE BUCKETS, will be strictly enforced after the 20th instant.

JOHN DARRAGH, *Mayor.*

Mayor's Office, February 5.

Robert Steele,

Informs the public that he, transacts

General Commission Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

STEELE & CO.

And that he is prepared to receive, store and sell or forward all kinds of goods and country produce, to make purchases and collections, and to transact every description Agency business.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

N. Cunningham & Wilson, Alexander Johnston, Jr. } Pittsburgh.
M'Cullough & Dixon, Philadelphia.
Ruggles Whiting, Esq. Wm. Cochran, } Louisville.
John N. Lane, Lancaster, Penn.
Daniel Whiting, Nashville, Ten.
Humphrey Fullerton, Chilicothe, Ohio.
John Henderson, Baltimore.
George Luckey, Esq. Maysville, Ken.

Pittsburgh, February 8.

Woolen Manufactory.

THE subscribers offer TO RENT a small establishment for manufacturing woolen Cloth—consisting of three Spinning Machines with one hundred and fifty Spindles in all together, with Shearing, Brushing and Carding Machines, with other necessaries for finishing cloth—situate on a never failing stream of water.

Fulling, dressing and finished cloth will be taken in payment for the rent.

Apply to

D. & A. TOWNSEND,
at the Falls of Big Beaver

February 10. t1Aaw

***. If the above is not rented soon, a good Spinner would find constant employment.

Steele & Co.

Offer for sale. at reduced prices,

75 bags Green Coffee,

200 DOZ. SOCKET SHOVELS,

3 Ton triple rolled Sheet Iron,

Brown Havanna SUGAR,
Juniata Bar Iron.

February 10.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of T. & G. ALGEO being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those who know themselves indebted to said firm by book account, due-bill or otherwise, to pay the amount of their several accounts to Thomas Algeo, on or before the first day of April next. As the books must now be finally settled they are determined to put all their outstanding debt on that day into the hands of a proper officer for immediate recovery. Any person having claims against the late firm, may present them them to T. Algeo, as he is fully authorised to discharge the same.

THOS. ALGEO,
GREGG ALGEO.

February 15, 1820.

For Rent,

A TWO STORY FRYME HOUSE in Wood, between Front and Second streets, now occupied by Small, Morris & Co. It is well calculated for a Store, with a large dry cellar, and a dwelling part for a small family. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Apply to

JAMES W. BIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, January 25.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

700 lbs *Saddler's Skirting Leather,*
1500 do. *Spanish Soal ditto,*
4 doz. prime Calf-skins,
4 ditto UPPER LEATHER,

—ALSO—

A general assortment of FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

And a complete assortment of New Printed

MUSIC,

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

N. RICHARDSON.
Fourth stree

Pittsburgh, October 5

Wm. Hill & Brothers,

OFFER FOR SALE,

300 Barrels Lake Salt,

40 Barrels Peas,
3 casks Trace Chains,
2 do Log do
15 Kegs Butter,
15 boxes Claret,
100 do Rosin Soap,
10 dozen Wool Hats,
Reams Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Bright and Blacksmith Vises,
Kegs Rappee Snuff—

A fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND HARDWARE, Wholesale and Retail.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1819.——2awtf.

FEATHERS.

A quantity of first quality can be had if applied for before removal,

50 Cents per lb.

t the Warehouse of the subscriber, corner of Water and Ferry streets, Pittsburgh.

DAVID LOGAN.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Cotton, Tobacco, Juniata Iron, Teas, Orleans Sugar, Buffaloe Robes, Racoon Skins, &c.

Jannary 14.

To Rent.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, handsomely situated on the bank of the Monongahela, at the corner of Cherry Alley and Water street, one square above the Bridge, of which it commands a full view; it has a neat garden in front, and a spacious yard in the rear, in which are an oven, a smoke house, a stable, a coal house, &c. The rent will be moderate, and possession given the first of April next.

—ALSO—

Four Small Frame Houses

in Front street, bordering on Cherry Alley, each of which has a convenient yard and cellar. Possession of two of them will be given immediately, the others on the 1st of April

WM. E. ROBINSON, Adm'r.
of the Estate of George Robinson, dec'd.

Pittsburgh, January 25. tf

To Emigrants.

HAVING associated myself with a considerable company for the purpose of settling a new place in the state of Illinois, opposite the mouth of White river and Patoka, at the foot of the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, (MOUNT CARMEL) with an intention to remove to it, as soon as practicable, I have contracted for the making and burning of 150,000 brick, which I wish put up next season into buildings, and the Bricklayer's and carpenter's work undertaken conjointly, the plaistering and whitewashing included. Lands adjoining the Town, and town lots, at cash prices, and cash, a proportion of each will be given in payment when the work is completed.

Having entered lands for the accommodation of settlers favourable to the views of the settlement, a considerable body adjoining the settlement and town lands, divided into lots of from 10 to 100 and 160 acres each may be had at the Congress prices, with the exception of the interest on the money paid, and a small advance to defray expences, &c.

I wish to employ some persons to enclose or clear lands for me, for which I will pay in lands at cash prices. I have a body of open and timbered lands, that I would lease from 5 to 10 years on advantageous terms to emigrants unable to purchase. A convenient farm to let, by an early application to the Agent may be had.

A canal for boats and water works around the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, a company is forming to commence opening next season, that will afford employment for labourers, and no inconsiderable inducement to capitalist to invest their funds in the establishment. Considerable encouragement and aid have already been tendered for that purpose by emigrants from the Eastern States. The river is open for navigation from this place to New-Orleans all the year.

Application may be made to WM. BEAUCHAMP, the Agent for the establishment, residing in Mount Carmel, or to the subscriber, residing at present in New-port. None need apply but moral characters.

THOMAS S. HINDS.

Newport, Ken. Nov. 16 6

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE subscribers, trading under the firm of Cromwell, Dobbin and Peebles, have this day dissolved their partnership by mutual consent—But inform their friends and creditors that their time will be mutually and enturely devoted to the settlement of their business. All those indebted to them, are now for the last time, solicited to pay their accounts, in order to enable them o pay the debts they owe.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
LEONARD DOBBIN,
ISAAC PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, November 30—1aw3m

Monongahela Brid.ge

NOTICE is hereby given to persons residing on the south side of the Monongahela river hat applications for CROSSING BY THE YEAR will be received at the Toll House, every Saturday, in conformity to the following Resolutions of the Board of Manage

That subscriptions from persons residing on the south side of the Monongahela river, to cross the Bridge by the year, be taken on the following terms, viz.

The year shall commence on the first day of April next, and if any person subscribe after that day, he shall pay in proportion, and his time to end on the first day of April following.

The yearly sums shall be paid half yearly in advance.

A committee of the Board shall fix on the annual sum that each subscriber shall pay.

For which sum the persons of the household of the subscriber, together with their horses, shall have the privilege of crossing, and when they cross with any kind of sled, waggon, cart, or carriage, half toll for the same shall be paid as mentioned in the law.

JOHN THAW, Treas'r.

November 1

Valuable Lands,

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED

THE subscriber offers for ssle the following very valuable tracts of land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leet's district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance. On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush crecks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchant mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh,

ALSO.

No. 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No; 404—containg 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

For the above described tracts or either of them, property in Pittsburgh or its vicinity or merchandise, will be taken in exchange, or they will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Charles Von Bonnhorst the proprietor, to Dr. James Agnew in Pittsburgh, who is well acquainted with the premises, or to JAMES HALL.

January 5.—tf.

Trotter's Warranted GUN-POWDER.

Just receceived and for sale by the subscriber

100 KEGS

Superior glazed RIFLE POWDER, Nos. 20, 24 30, and 36, manufactured at the Powder Works of Samuel Trotter, one an a half miles from Lexington, Ken. and warranted equal in quality to any imported from Europe, or manufactued in the United States;

They have also in store, for sale, the following articles, viz.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

Ditto Slab ditto,
Nail Rods,
Cut Nails, assorted all sizes,
Geneva Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 18,
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco,
Ditto Leaf ditto,
Common Segars,
Pig and Bar LEAD,
Spanish Soal Leather,
Feathers etc. etc.

Adams & Hutchison.

Pittsburgh, October 22.

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical

INSTRUMENTS.

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$ 3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

To be Let,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,

IN the Town of Allegheny, situated on the bank, adjoining the Rev Mr. Stockton. For terms apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE BAKEWELL

Pittsburgh, February 2.

FLORENCE

Commission House.

JACKSON M'KINILEY & SOUTHWORTH have a Ware House at FLORENCE at the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, ready for the reception of Cotton and such other articles, domestic and foreign, as may be consigned to them. They will purchase Cotton and Tobacco and sell dry Goods and Groceries, Salt and Provisions on Commission, for those who may avor them with their custom.

N. B. Salt is very much wanted at present.

Florence, November 27, 1819. Jan. 14—6m

For Rent.

TWO HOUSES IN DIAMOND ALLEY,

NEARLY opposite the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Possession given the 1st of April next. For particulars concerning the two houses, enquire of Samuel St. Jonn, on the premises or the Subscriber,

Land to Lease,

The Subscriber would be glad to lease for a term of seven or eight years, some uncleared land, which he owns in Allegheny county, about 16 miles from Pittsburgh—no rent will be required, but the improvements that will be stipulated, will be such as to make a Farmer comfortable.

There have been many instances of families n the western country, taking land in the above way, and who at the end of seven years were able to buy a plantation, thereby rendering a benefit to themselves and owner of the land

THOS. DUNCAN.

Birmingham, February 4.—tf

A Gardner

Would find a good situation by applying early; one with a family would be prefered, as there is a commodious dwelling built for the purpose with a good piece of meadow attached thereto. None need apply without a good recommendation. T. D.

Hops, Pot Ashes, &c.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF

Domestic Goods,

VIZ

Pot Ashes, in bbls. and Hops in bales, of good quality,
Tobacco, Butter, Chalk,
Spanish Brown in Kegs,
Window, Green and Flint Glassware, assorted,
Bags, Linen, and Country Produce, generally,
Patent and Common Steelyards, of Pittsburgh manufacture—warranted good,
4d 6d 8d & 10d Nails, best quality in kegs,
White and Dutch Pipes of Pittsburgh manufacture—in boxes,
SPANISH SOAL LEATHER,
Horn Combs, a quantity,
Wrapping, Writing, Letter & Printing Paper,
Whips, a general assortment of Pittsburgh,
5 bbls Seneca Oil,

A quantity of low priced

SHOT GUNS,

And a general assortment of best Rifle Gun LOCKS,

All which will be sold low for cash, or approved barter.

Isaac Harris,

Market streets.

February 5.

100 lbs.

Black Sewing Silk.

HENRY FULTON offers for sale one hundred pounds of best BLACK SEWING SILK, for which he will take at par—Beaver, New Lisbon, Canton, West Union, Columbus, Madison' Shawneetown, Missouri, Natchez, Huntingdon add Centre. ALSO,

1000 lbs. DEER SKINS & 30,000 REED CANE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1820

Tacks & Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

Have just received a further supply of

TACKS & SPRIGS,

From the Factory in Massachusetts.

Their assortment is now extensive and complete, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22. 3m

Storage and Commission Business.

JEFFERSONVILLE, (INDIANA.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publi that he has commenced the

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business,

In the above place, where all kinds of Goods, and Wares will be received and sold or forwarded as the owner shall direct, and a liberal advance made on any consignment.

E. Young.

WHO HAS ON HAND FOR SALE,

AT WHOLESALE,

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cotton, Steele Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Gin, Pepper, Allspice, and a constant supply of

Kenhawa Salt.

January 11.——6w

For Rent,

And possession given on the first of April next,

THAT welll known brick house on the corner of Wood and Fifth streets. The house is in good order and convenient—consisting of Eight rooms and a good kitchen and cellar, with a convenient yard.—Also a large and excellent Stable, to which there is attached, a large and convenient yard, very suitable for carraiges, gigs, &c. with a large oats house, bake house, and oven; a good pump at the door. The house and stable are well calculated for a tavern stand.—Also,

THE FRAME HOUSE,

now in the occupancy of E. F. Pratt; containing three rooms, a kitchen and cellar, with a convenient yard attached.—Also,

A LARGE FRAME HOUSE,

fronting on Fifth street; consisting of 4 rooms, a large kitchen and a good cellar, with a good yard and small stable, Brick Smoke House and Bake-oven. For terms, apply to the subscriber, south-east corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

G. STEWARD.

February 4.

To Let,

A NUMBER OF CONVENIENT

HOUSES,

Situate on Liberty and Penn streets. Apply to

PHILIP MOWRY.

January 28.

Kilgour, Taylor & Cowan,

Auctioneers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CINCINNATI, (O.)

TRANSACT all kinds of business in their line, with the utmost promptitude and despatch; and from their strict attention to business, flatter themselves to merit a share of public encouragement.

December 24.

TOWN OF AMERICA.

THE undersigned, owner of a large number of squares, half squares, and lots in the above town, and of about five hundred acres of land adjoining to it, proposes to sell to *actual settlers,* any number of lots, not exceeding one hundred; and several out lots of twenty acres each, on terms highly calculated to promote the interest of the purchasers. He is also authorized to sell on liberal terms and in small tracts, seven thousand acres of excellent land, lying about the Town and in its immediate neighborhood.

This town is situated in the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi, on the bank of the former, and on the first piece of high ground above their junction.

No person of any reflection has ever looked upon a map of North America without being struck with the mighty confluence of water which is exhibited at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi: and the natural sentiment that a great city must grow up at that point has only been checked by the apprehension that the place was annually inundated. The apprehension was incorrect. The town site and the back country are free from inundation, and both are now settled and are constantly increasing in population. The town has been selected for the seat of Justice for the county of Alexander in which it is situated, and both the county and circuit courts are, and will be held there. The neighboring country is well settled, not by a detached population, but by connected settlements spreading into the interior of the state of Illinois.

The mind is therefore free to expatiate upon the advantages of this situation, and the undersigned can leave it to any man of sense and candor to say whether any point upon our continent has ever presented a fairer prospect of a greater inland commercial city?

Situated on the first high ground above the confluence of the noblest streams in America—at a point from which large steam boats can at all times descend to New Orleans—with a rich back country to support it--and a numerous population now covering the adjacent country, and it is difficult to assign a reason why this town should not in a few years rank with the first in America.

Besides its water communications it may reasonably count upon the advantage of seeing pass through it the great road which will be required to facilitate the intercourse between the Upper and the Lower Mississippi. Authentic information authorizes the assertion that the country south of the Ohio is entirely practicable for a road, which can be opened across the west ends of Kentucky and Tennessee through the late Chickasaw purchase and lead to New Orleans over a direct route parallel to the course of the Mississippi.

The undersigned will be upon the spot to sell to actual settlers during the balance of the winter and spring months. He prefers to sell upon the spot, when purchasers can see with their own eyes the advantages of the situation, and therefore will be present at a time when the revival of commerce upon the river and the passing of steam boats will make it convenient for all those to visit the place and examine it for themselves who may wish to become interested in it.

He is also authorised to say that the proprietors, or a part of them, will sell at auction, on the ground, on the third Monday in April next, being the first day of the Circuit court, ONE HUNDRED LOTS; one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one third in six, and one in twelve months, to raise a fund for improving the place, to which the whole proceeds of the 100 lots will be applied.

HENRY W. CONWAY.

St. Louis, Dec. 4, 1819——Jan72m.

ROSIN SOAP.

Ormsby & Doane,

Have For Sale at the Brick Warehouse, on Water, between Market and Ferry streets,

150 Boxes ROSIN SOAP,
100 Kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
50 Tons Juniata Iron,
30 ditto Castings,
Plaister of Paris—by the barrel,
20 Barrels Whiskey,
20 ditto Pickled Pork,
30 Boxes Chocolate—No. 1,

Rectified Lake Salt, by the bbl

A Quantity of CHEESE,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

July 16, 1819.

C. Latshaw & Leech,

Have For Sale at their Warehouse, corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

An assortment of superior

Ten Plate Stoves,

FROM THE COUNTRY,

Also a general assortment of

Castings,

At reduced prices.

December 28.

To Let.

We will rent on the most moderate terms the

Warehouse

we now occupy, and give possession on the 1st of April, 1820.

I. & H. WALLACE.

February 5.

Notice,

TO all whom it concerns, that we the subscribers gave our notes to GARRET GUEST on the first day of November 1819; the first payable on the first day of February 1820, for four hundred dollars—the other, for three hundred dollars, due in twelve months from the 1st November, 1819, for which we have received no value. We therefore caution all persons not to receive the said Notes on our credit, as we will not pay them unless compelled by law.

MARSHALL JONES,
JOHN JONES.

January 18, 1820.